P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination
1. Resources

a. Vehicles (273.8[g], 273.8[h])

For families in Group 2 or 3 of the Welfare Restructuring Project who have received ANFC following group assignment, follow policy at 273.8 (h)(6) instead of the following steps (see example at P-2510 [e][1][b]).

Calculate the resource value as follows:

i. Identify all registered household vehicles.

ii. Exclude any vehicles described in policy at 273.8(h)(1).

iii. Determine the fair market value (FMV), as outlined in 273.8(g), for each remaining vehicle.

Use the average loan value in the National Automobile Dealers Association's Used Car Guide Book (blue book). If the car is too old to be listed in your district's blue book, call Quality Control at 241-2760. They have blue books for older vehicles, as well as ones for pleasure vehicles such as boats, trailers, and motorcycles.

iv. Subtract the FMV exclusion at 273.8h3 from the FMV of each registered vehicle in step iii to determine its excess FMV.

v. Use the excess FMV as the resource value for any registered vehicles in step iii used for one or more of these purposes:

- Transports a household member to and from employment, training, or education which is preparatory to employment.
- Provides transportation to seek employment.
- Provides household transportation (limited to one additional vehicle).

vi. For each registered vehicle in step iii that is not used for any purpose listed in step v, subtract the amount owed on it from the FMV to determine its equity value. Use the full equity value even if a portion of its equity value has been used as collateral for another loan.

Compare the equity value to the value calculated in step iv; use the larger amount as the vehicle's resource value.

NOTE: When more than one vehicle provides household transportation, choose the one to be considered on the basis of its excess FMV alone (step v) by taking these steps. Add the excess FMV of one vehicle providing household transportation to the resource values, as determined in step vi, of the vehicles providing household transportation to get the combined resource value of that option. Repeat this step for every other vehicle providing household transportation to get the combined resource value of every other option. Choose the option with the lowest combined resource value.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)
E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

Example: Vehicle 1 has a FMV of $4950, an excess FMV of $300, and a $2000 equity value. Vehicle 2 has a FMV of $4000, an excess FMV of $0, and an equity value of $1000. Both are used for household transportation.

	Resource Values	
	Options 1	Option 2
Vehicle 1	$ 300	$2000
Vehicle 2	1000	0
Combined resource value	$1300	$2000

Choose Option 1 because $1300 is less than $2000.

vii. Determine the equity value of all unregistered vehicles. The resource value is the full equity value for all unregistered vehicles.

viii. Count the resource values calculated in steps v, vi, and vii toward the household's resource total.

b. Exclusion of Resources Accumulated from Earnings for WRP Groups 2 and 3 (273.8e)

The following example illustrates the resource exclusion at 273.8(e)(16):

Alice and Ben and their two children were assigned to Group 3 of the ANFC Welfare Restructuring Project. Ben was employed for 10 months in a community service employment (CSE) position. During that time he began to save a portion of his earnings in a separate savings account. When the CSE job ended, Ben found an unsubsidized job and continued to set aside money from his earnings into the separate savings account. When Alice found a full-time seasonal job at a ski resort, their combined income caused the ANFC and food stamps to close. They used the accumulated savings from earnings to make a $500 down payment on a used four-wheel drive vehicle. When Alice was laid off at the end of the ski season, the family applied for food stamps. They reported the following resources: the four-wheel drive vehicle with a fair market value of $8,500, an older vehicle with a fair market value of $1500, a checking account with a balance of $45, the separate savings account containing $260 saved from earnings, and a Christmas Club with a balance of $150. The older vehicle and the separate savings account had been excluded as resources when the family was receiving ANFC and continue to be excluded (273.8h).

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

1. Resources (Continued)

The four-wheel drive vehicle is excluded because it is being purchased with excluded savings and earnings (273.8e). The household's total countable resources are $195.

NOTE: ACCESS is not programmed to handle more than one excluded vehicle for Group 2 and 3. If a Group 2 or 3 family with an excluded vehicle purchases a second vehicle with excluded savings, enter a CARS panel for the second vehicle using a descriptive term such as GRP 3 CAR for VEHICLE TYPE and $0 as the BLUE BOOK VALUE. Document in the case file: the amount of excluded savings used for the down payment (or total purchase price if paid in full), the blue book value, the balance owed, and the monthly payment amount. At each recertification, evaluate whether the vehicle continues to meet exemption criteria.

2. Income (273.10)

Eligibility and benefit level are based on anticipated income for the entire calendar month in which the household files its application. The only exceptions are destitute households with special income calculation procedures (see 273.10[e][3]).

If the household has applied for ANFC and you are ready to approve both ANFC and food stamps, approve the ANFC first, so the ANFC income is used in the food stamp budget.

Ongoing general assistance benefits for rent, utilities, heat, or food must be counted as income for food stamps. If a benefit occurs only in one month and you do not believe it will recur, do not enter a UNEA panel. If you believe it will recur, enter the benefit amount on a UNEA panel for the following month and code it as recurring. Update the amount each month if necessary.

Income may be regular, irregular, or fluctuating. For self-employment and contract income, see 273.10, 273.11, and P-2122 (B)(4). For student income, see P-2590 (A)(8). For day care and room and board income, see P-2590 (A)(7).

a. Income Calculation

Estimating Income

For most households, use the gross income received in the 30 days prior to the date of application as a basis. See Fluctuating Income and New or Changed Income for exceptions.

If the food stamp applicant/recipient is also applying for ANFC or ANFC-related Medicaid, use the income received in the calendar month prior to the date of application. (For income calculations for ANFC and ANFC-related Medicaid, see P-2210 C and P-2422 D.) See Fluctuating Income and New or Changed Income for exceptions.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

2. Income (273.10) (Continued)

Total the income received in the 30 days or calendar month prior to the application. Divide by the number of pay periods, and multiply by 4.3 if pay is weekly or by 2.15 if pay is bi-weekly.

Check paystubs carefully for items such as tips, commissions, and sick pay listed separately from gross wages.

For example, an applicant presents paystubs for the previous 30 days as follows:

date paid	hours worked	gross wages
1/19	40	$240
1/26	40	$240
2/2	32	$192
2/9	40	$240

The 2/2 stub shows, as a separate item, 8 hours of paid sick leave for $48. The sick pay is added to wages for the pay period. The applicant's income is estimated as $1032 ($240 x 4.3).

Fluctuating Income

If the income received during the past 30 days or the prior calendar month fluctuates to the extent that it cannot provide an accurate indication of anticipated income, you may use a longer period of past time. See 273.10 c (1)(ii).

New or Changed Income

When the client first reports new or changed income, tell the client what verification is needed. Allow the client a full 10 days to get verification. Ask when the first pay will be received, when the regular pay date is, and whether the first pay will be for a full pay period. The effective date of benefit reduction must be on or after receipt of the first pay check.

The estimate of ongoing earnings does not require a specific number of paystubs. For recipients, base the estimate on verification received during the 10 days in which the client is to verify his income, or on the first paystub if the client will not receive his first pay within those 10 days and the employer will not give a statement.

If an applicant/recipient submits wage verification for a partial week and a full week, and the hours vary from the first to the second week, ask the client if his hours will generally vary.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

2. Income (273.10) (Continued)

- If yes, average the wages from both pay stubs and convert to a monthly amount.
- If the client says the first partial week was not representative, use the full week's wage for the estimate. Convert it to a monthly amount by multiplying by 4.3.

If the hours do not vary, use the full week's wage stub and multiply by 4.3 for the estimate.

If the client submits a wage stub for a partial week, and it is the only wage stub he has received:

- If it is representative (e.g., a state employee who will be working 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, may not initially receive a full paycheck), calculate the estimate by multiplying the verified hourly wage by the number of hours to be worked and convert to a monthly amount.
- If it is not representative, request a statement from the employer.

Decreased Income

If a recipient asks for a supplement because income will decrease this month, ask for verification. When verification is submitted, recalculate the monthly income by averaging and converting to a monthly figure.

Example 1: A recipient reports and verifies on August 3 that her wages have decreased from $150 a week to $100 a week. The first decreased check will be received August 18. Therefore, her checks for August will be $150, $150, $100 and $100. The average is $125, so the new monthly income for August is $537.50 ($125 x 4.3).

In September, the monthly income will be $430 ($100 x 4.3).

Example 2: A recipient is paid $175 per week every Friday. She reports and verifies on January 29 that she received only three paychecks this month, totaling $525. Issue a supplement based on $564.38 income for January ($525 ÷ 4 pay periods x 4.3).

b. Gross Income Test

The total of all gross, non-excluded earned and unearned income of everyone in the household must be no greater than the gross income limit for that household size (P-2590 C).

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

2. Income (273.10) (Continued)

c. Net Income Test

The net income must be no greater than the net income limit for that household size (P-2590 C).

If a household with one or two members passes the net income test, it is eligible for at least the minimum monthly benefit.

NOTE: Deduct self-employment losses for farmers from other countable income in the household in both the gross and net income tests. Prorate the amount of the loss over the year in the same way the income is pro-rated. (A farmer must receive, or anticipate receiving, an annual gross income of at least $1,000 from farming to be considered a self-employed farmer.) For instructions on how to compute self-employment income from farming, see P-2560 E.

A household with no aged or disabled member must pass both the gross and net income tests.

A household with an aged or disabled member must pass only the net income test.

A household in which all members are eligible for ANFC or SSI/AABD is considered categorically eligible and does not need to pass the gross income, net income, or resource tests. A household that is categorically eligible may receive zero benefits because of high income.

d. Households With One or More Ineligible Members (273.1 [b][2], 273.7 [g], 273.11 [c], 273.11 [d])

When a household includes one or more members who are disqualified from participating because they are ineligible aliens or have not cooperated with SSN requirements, prorate the income of the disqualified members and compute the figure as being available to the rest of the household as income.

Count all income of disqualified members who have been convicted of fraud or determined to have intentionally violated food stamp rules or who are sanctioned for non-compliance with work requirements.

Do not count the income of ineligible students.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

2. Income (273.10) (Continued)

Example #1

Household of three individuals, two of whom have been disqualified from participation as ineligible aliens.

Member	Disqualified	Gross Income
1	No	$ 0.00
2	Yes	60.00 earned income
3	Yes	75.00 earned income

$60 ÷ 3 members = $20.00 per member
$75 ÷ 3 members = $25.00 per member
$45.00 available to member #1 as earned income

NOTE: Since the source of the prorated income is earned income, the household is entitled to the 20 percent work expense deduction on the $45.00. (273.11[c][3])

Example #2

Household of four individuals, one of whom has been disqualified from participation for not cooperating with SSN requirements.

Member	Disqualified	Gross Income
1	No	$ 0.00
2	Yes	150.00 unearned income
3	No	100.00 earned income
4	No	0.00

$150 ÷ 4 members = $37.50 per member
x 3 members
$112.50 unearned income available to members 1, 3 and 4.
+100.00 earned income
$212.50 total household income

Example #3

Household of three individuals, one of whom is an ineligible student.

Member	Eligible	Gross Income
1	Yes	$ 820 earned income
2	No	150 earned income

3	Yes	250 unearned income

Count only the income of members 1 and 3 ($820 + $250 = $1070 total household income).

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

2. Income (273.10) (Continued)

e. Strikers

The following example illustrates the policy at 273.1(g):

A man applies for food stamp benefits on July 12 for himself, his wife and two children. He has been on strike since June 21. He verifies that he is currently receiving $100 per week in strike benefits from his union. His shelter costs are $350 per month rent for a heated apartment. He also pays for electricity for lights and cooking and uses the fuel and utility standard without heat.

You verify that his resources on June 20 (day before strike) and on July 12 (date of application) were under the resource maximum. In addition, all non-financial eligibility requirements were and are now met.

You must next determine what the household's income would have been if the FS application had been received on June 20: The client verifies the following gross wages for the 30 days prior to the strike:

5/21	$175	6/12	$ 135
5/28	154	6/19	139
6/5	147		

The average weekly pay was $150 ($750 ÷ 5). The average monthly pay was $645 ($150 x 4.3).

Based on this information, apply the gross and net income tests:

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

2. Income (273.10) (Continued)

The household passed both the gross and net income tests; therefore, the household would have been eligible for benefits had it applied on June 20.

Compare the striker's pre-strike ongoing income ($645) to his current income ($430 [$100 x 4.3] in strike benefits) and use the higher amount (the pre-strike income) to determine the benefit amount. (This budget calculation would be the same as above.)

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

3. Deductions

a. Medical Expenses (273.9[d][3])

Determine whether any elderly or disabled members of the household have out-of-pocket medical expenses. See 273.9(d)(3) for medical costs that may be included in this deduction. During the interview, explore the excess medical expense question on the DSW 202 (Statement of Need) to be sure that the applicant understands. Eligibility for Medicaid does not preclude the possibility of substantial out-of-pocket medical expenses. There may be prescription co-payments, expenses for over-the-counter drugs, travel expenses for regular visits to the doctor, monthly payments on old medical bills, Medicare premiums, or other health insurance premiums that exceed $35 per month. If the applicant reports over-the-counter medical expenses, request a doctor's statement that these items are medically necessary.

If verification of medical expenses is the only barrier to processing the application of an eligible household, certify the household without the medical deduction. Adjust the allotment when verification of medical expenses is received.

Base the medical deduction amount on current verified expenses and anticipated expenses (see 273.10 [d][4]). Document in the case record how you calculated the deduction. You may use the DSW 203C (Food Stamp Eligibility Worksheet) to show your calculations.

Medical expenses fall into two categories:

> Ongoing expenses, such as health insurance premiums, dependent care costs, and ongoing prescriptions. Verify changes of more than $25 per month at recertification.
>
> One-time expenses, which the applicant may elect to either deduct for one month or average forward over the remainder of the certification period.

A one-time expense that is being paid by a credit agreement in regular monthly installments can be treated as an ongoing expense or as a one-time expense.

Total the out-of-pocket medical expenses (other than the Medicare premium) for each elderly or disabled member and enter on a separate FMED panel. ACCESS will look for any self-pay Medicare premiums on the MEDI panels, add these to the totals in FMED, and subtract $35. The balance is deducted from income after the standard deduction (line IV, 6b on the DSW 203C).

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

3. Deductions (Continued)

When the medical deduction is ending, ACCESS will automatically put the case through eligibility to remove the expense from the budget calculation; i.e., the FMED panel will be deleted from the STAT propagated for the month after the month entered in the LAST-MONTH field on FMED. No manual tracking is required. See ACCESS manual, STAT 5.5.

b. Dependent Care Expenses (273.9[d][4])

Determine dependent care expense. Convert regular weekly (bi-weekly) expenses to a monthly expense by multiplying by 4.3 (2.15). If expenses vary, total the monthly expenses, divide by the number of payments (4 or 5 if weekly, 2 or 3 if by-weekly), and multiply by 4.3 or 2.15.

- For food stamp households except those receiving ANFC or Transitional Child Care (TCC): Allow verified dependent care expenses up to the maximum (see P-2590 [A][3]).

  For clients receiving SRS vendor payments, verify the amount of dependent care paid in excess of the SRS vendor payment. You may use the DSW 218B (Dependent Care Information). When entering the amount in ACCESS on the DCEX panel, enter only the amount the client pays directly to the SRS provider in excess of the SRS vendor payment.

- For food stamp households receiving ANFC or TCC:

  Allow the verified difference between the total dependent care costs and the TCC, ANFC dependent care or SRS vendor payment as a dependent care deduction up to the maximum at P-2590 (A)(3).

  Verify dependent care costs initially and anticipate the costs to continue at the same amount until a change is reported.

- Verify dependent care costs initially and if one of the following occurs:

  - The client changes from one dependent care provider to another.
  - There is an ongoing change in the number of hours that the dependents spend with the provider. (Changes caused solely by employee's or dependent's vacations or illnesses need not be verified.)
  - There is a change in the number of dependents in dependent care that affects the amount paid for dependent care.
  - The provider changes the rates.
  - The amount on the DSW 202 (Statement of Need) is questionable or seems unreasonable.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

3. Deductions (Continued)

c. Child Support Payments (PP&D opp. page 273.10[e][1][i])

When a household reports that a member is paying child support to a non-household member, verify the actual amount paid, including arrears, and whether the payments are legally obligated.

If the payments are made to the Office of Child Support (OCS), use the data in the IV-D records as verification. The case common data screen (COMM/D/SSN) contains information on whether an obligation exists, the type of obligation, the monthly amount due on the current obligation and on arrears, and the date and amount of the last payment made to OCS. The IV-D ACCESS manual provides an explanation of the codes on this screen. When a non-custodial parent has one file at OCS, the parent's SSN on the IV-D screen in ACCESS will be followed by a zero. When a non-custodial parent has more than one file at OCS, the first file is identified by the parent's SSN followed by zero, the second by the SSN followed by -1. A third file would be identified by the SSN followed by -2, and so on.

Example: A food stamp applicant reports that he pays $270 per month to OCS ($175 for his two children from his first marriage and $95 for his child from his second marriage). COMM/D/SSN-0 confirms that he has a court order to pay $150 per month current support plus $25 on arrears for the first two children and that he paid $175 last month on the 9th. COMM/D/SSN-1 confirms that he has a court order to pay $75 per month current support plus $20 on arrears for the third child and that he paid $80 last month on the 12th. His payment profile for this case (PAQ2/D/SSN-1) shows that he has paid $80 toward this obligation for each of the past three months. Allow $255 ($175 plus $80) as the child support deduction. He must report if the total child support paid per month goes up or down by $25 or more.

If payments are not being made to OCS, you will need to see a copy of the court order or separation order and copies of canceled checks or receipts for the 30 days prior to the date of application. If the food stamp applicant/recipient is also applying for ANFC or ANFC-related Medicaid, use the payments made in the calendar month prior to the date of application.

In the net monthly income calculation, this deduction occurs after the deduction for child care expenses and before the excess shelter deduction (line IV8 on the DSW 203C [Food Stamp Eligibility Worksheet]).

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

3. Deductions (Continued)

d. Shelter Expenses (273.9[d][5])

i. Rent

Only current charges for the household's shelter may be counted. For example, if the household pays $300 per month rent for an apartment, $10 per month for optional space in a garage, and $10 per month on arrears, only $300 counts as a rental expense.

ii. Mortgage, Taxes, and Insurance

Only current charges for required payment amounts may be counted.

When a household is making mortgage and other shelter payments into an escrow account, compare the escrow payments to the required payments for mortgage, property taxes, and insurance. If the escrow payment exceeds the required payment amounts, the excess amount will not count as a shelter deduction. If the mortgage payment includes a premium for mortgage life insurance, that premium will not count as part of the shelter expense.

When school taxes are not included in the current property tax bill because the school budget has not been passed yet, use last year's school taxes as an estimate of that portion of current property taxes. Tell the client that you will substitute this year's school taxes when the school budget has been passed, if he or she provides the new amount.

Only shelter insurance costs for the structure of a home may be counted. This type of insurance is intended to cover the cost of rebuilding or repairing the home in the event that it is damaged or destroyed. Generally only homeowners carry this type of insurance.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

3. Deductions (Continued)

Insurance for contents of a home, rental home, or an apartment cannot be counted. This type of insurance is intended to cover the cost of replacing personal property in the event that it is damaged or destroyed. This insurance is purchased by renters and homeowners.

If the cost of insuring the contents cannot be differentiated from the cost of insuring the structure, count the total cost. Try to verify the actual breakdown by obtaining a copy of the policy or by contacting the insurance agent. Enter insurance amounts on the PHON panel.

e. Fuel and Utility Standards (273.9[d][5]; 273.9[d][6])

Fuel and Utility Costs Greater than the Standard

The household has no option to use actual costs. Only the appropriate standard is allowed.

i. Fuel and Utility Standard with Heat

There is a fuel and utility standard for households that incur heating costs. See P-2590 (A)(5) for the current standard. In addition to heat, this standard includes costs for:

- lights - cooking fuel
- water, sewer charges - rubbish removal
- telephone - hot water

It is not necessary, however, for the household to incur all the other costs above to use it. If the head of the FS household is a member of an active fuel program case, use this standard.

ii. Utility Standard Without Heat

There is a fuel and utility standard (see P-2590 [A][5]) for households that do not incur heating costs but that do incur utility costs for one or more of the following:

- lights - cooking fuel
- water, sewer charges - rubbish removal
- telephone* - hot water

All the above costs do not have to be incurred to use this standard.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

3. Deductions (Continued)

* Telephone costs are also covered in this standard. If the household incurs only telephone costs, use only the telephone standard.

iii. Telephone Standard

Use the telephone standard for households that incur telephone costs but do not use either of the standards outlined above because they do not incur heating or utility costs.

See P-2590 (A)(5) for the current standard. Never use actual telephone costs; the standard must be used, even if actual costs are higher.

iv. Shared Household

If separate households share a residence and each pays part of the fuel or utility costs, the appropriate standard (i.e., fuel and utility or utility standard) will be divided by ACCESS using the number of households sharing costs as entered in the number-shared field (FOOD STAMP NBR-SHARED-HH) on the UTIL panel.

NOTE: Enter the number of households, not the number of people in all the households.

Enter the total number of households sharing fuel or utility costs even if:

- o not all the households receive, or are applying for, FS;
- o one household pays for the heat and another pays for the utilities; or
- o one or more households is active in the fuel program.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

3. Deductions (Continued)

v. Payment to Landlord for Utilities in Addition to Rent

If a household pays a set dollar amount to the landlord each month for fuel and utilities, add this amount to the rent.

Use the standard allowance only when the landlord bills the client on a regular basis and the amount of usage is determined through a metering system or is otherwise verifiable (with a fuel bill, for example). A statement from the landlord without supporting documentation is not sufficient verification of usage.

f. Shelter Deductions for the Aged or Disabled (273.9 [d][5][ii])

For households with at least one aged or disabled member, there is no limit on the household's shelter deduction (273.9 [d][5][ii]). Document shelter expenses as you would for other households. Verify the amount of insurance coverage before allowing this deduction. If the applicant states there is no insurance coverage, document that statement on the DSW 202.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

4. Examples

Example a: Five Pay Periods in Previous 30 Days

Mr. Smith applied for food stamp benefits for his family of six on November 1. He provided his wage stubs for the 30 days prior to his application:

10/2	$195	10/23	$200
10/9	$210	10/30	$185
10/16	$175		

In addition, Mrs. Smith is receiving $700 per month in temporary disability payments.

Step 1: Estimate Mr. Smith's wages. In the 30 days prior to his application, Mr. Smith received a total of $965. Since there were five pay periods, his average weekly pay was $193 ($965 ÷ 5). Anticipated average income is $829.90 ($193 x 4.3).

Step 2: Compare the household's total gross income with the gross income limit for a household of six. Use the DSW 203C.

Since the Smiths' income is no greater than the gross maximum income allowed, continue with eligibility determination.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

4. Examples (Continued)

Example b: Applicant Works Two Jobs; Has Child Care Expenses

Mrs. Allen, who has a full-time job and infrequent earnings from an on-call job, applied on November 3 for food stamp benefits for herself and her three children (ages 1, 5, and 7). She pays $45 per week per child, for child care. She also provided the following information:

Full-Time Job		On-Call Job		Shelter
10/2	$266.00	10/6	$20.00	rent: $300/month
10/9	$262.50	10/21	$24.00	heat, lights
10/16	$280.00	10/25	$24.00	and phone: $200/month
10/23	$280.00			approx.
10/30	$245.00			

Step 1: In the 30 days prior to her application, Mrs. Allen received wages of $1067.50 from her full-time job. (Pay she received on October 2 is not considered, as it was received 32 days prior to her November 3 application.) Her average weekly wage is $266.88 ($1067.50 ÷ 4). Her average monthly wage is $1147.58 ($266.88 x 4.3).

Mrs. Allen received wages of $68 from her on-call job. Because she isn't paid regularly, use what she received in the prior 30 days as an estimate of anticipated earnings for the future.

Step 2: Compare the household's total gross income with the gross income limit for a household of four.

Since total gross income is no greater than the gross maximum income allowed, continue with eligibility determination.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

4. Examples (Continued)

Step 3: Determine the household's monthly net income using the DSW 203C.

Dependent care: $45 X 4.3 weeks = $193.50 per month for each child. Allow the full amount for the one-year-old, and the maximum of $175 each for the two older children. Total monthly cost = $193.50 + 175 + 175 = $543.50.

Shelter expense: $300 rent + $318 fuel standard = $618/month.

Since the household's net income ($44.96) is no greater than the maximum net income for a household of four ($1300), the household passes the net income test.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

4. Examples (Continued)

Example c: Aged/Disabled Household with ANFC; Over Income but Categorically Eligible

Mrs. Jones applied for food stamp benefits on October 1 for herself, her spouse and her two children. Mrs. Jones receives ANFC for herself and one child; they were assigned to Group 1 of the Welfare Restructuring Project. Mr. Jones and the second child are both disabled and receive SSI. Mrs. Jones has a job and always earns $100 per week.

Mr. Jones' SSI	$465.00 per month
Child's SSI	$465.00 per month
Mrs. Jones' wages	$430.00 ($100 x 4.3 weeks)
ANFC grant	$136.00 per month
Shelter costs per month:	
mortgage, taxes, insurance	$320.00
heat, lights, phone, water, sewer	$300.00 (use $318 standard)
Medical expenses	none
Child care expenses	none

Step 1: Compute the household's net income using the DSW 203C.

P-2510 New Applications (Continued)

E. Eligibility Determination (Continued)

4. Examples (Continued)

Step 2: Since everyone in the household is eligible either for ANFC or SSI, the household is categorically eligible for food stamp benefits and the net income test is not applied. The household is, therefore, eligible for $17 according to the coupon allotment tables (see P-2590 D).

NOTE: Since this household is categorically eligible, if net income was $1330.04 or more, they would be considered categorically eligible with no benefits.

Example d: ANFC Included/Not Categorically Eligible/FS Ineligible

Louise Gray receives ANFC benefits for herself and two of her children. She is in Group 3 of the Welfare Restructuring Project and receives no child support. A third child, Sarah, lives with Louise but is not included in the ANFC household because she is nineteen and not in school. Louise and Sarah both work part-time. They have verified the following:

Louise's income ($60 per week x 4.3):	$258 per month
Sarah's income ($220 per week x 4.3):	$946 per month
ANFC grant	$501 per month
Shelter costs per month: $300 rent plus fuel and utility standard of $318	$618 per month
Medical expenses	none

Since the Grays' gross income ($1705) is above the gross income standard for a household of four ($1690), they are ineligible. They are not categorically eligible because Sarah is not a member of the

ANFC household and is not an SSI/AABD recipient.